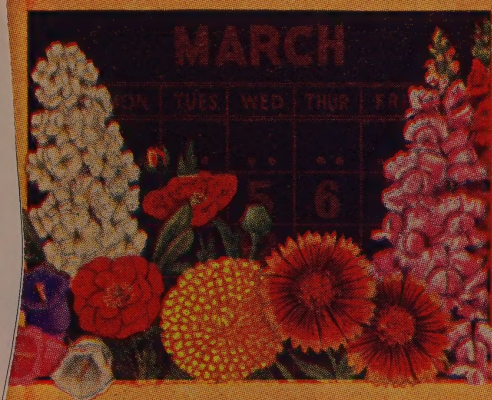


YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR



WHAT *and* WHEN TO SOW

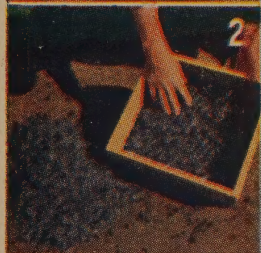
Raising your own seedlings is Easy

For the price of only a very meagre quantity and assortment of commercial seedlings you may buy many packets of seeds of the world's finest strains, and from these, with a little care and attention, raise many hundreds of seedlings which you transplant straight from your seedling box or bed just when conditions are right.

The requirements are simple: (1) Shallow boxes 4-6 inches deep with holes or slits in the bottom; (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. mesh garden sieve; (3) some light sandy loam; (4) moisture-retaining material, such as Peatmoss, well-rotted animal manure, or leaf mould. First sieve the loam and other materials (Fig. 1) to remove lumps, sticks, etc., then mix loam and moisture-holding material in equal parts, adding, if necessary, sufficient sand to make light enough to prevent "caking." Before using, make it nicely damp throughout, but not wet enough to clog. Now prepare each box by putting a layer of coarse material (clinker ash, gravel, or tan bark, etc.) to provide drainage (Fig. 2). Then fill box with prepared mixture and shake or lightly "dump" to consolidate material and then level the surface with a short straight batten (Fig. 3). To prevent sourness caused by lack of aeration, the depth of the soil in box should not exceed 3 inches.

Now our boxes are ready for us to sow the seed. Broadcast sowing, though not unusual, is not recommended; sowing in rows or lines is far preferable. First take the straight-edged batten and make parallel shallow depressions across the surface, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, with a depth of not more than twice the thickness of the seeds (Fig. 4). Open the flap of the seed packet and if seed is fine and runs freely, make a V-crease in flap and sow the seed evenly and thinly by tapping the side of the packet with forefinger as you move the packet along the row (Fig. 5). If seed is very minute and runs too quickly, first add to packet about twice the quantity of fine dry sand and thoroughly mix. Next job is to cover the seed, and it is important to do this carefully. If seed be very fine or small, merely sprinkle on a very thin dusting of dry sand; with larger and coarser seeds a light covering of finely sifted soil or Peatmoss or leaf mould is recommended. In either case

be sure to press whole surface down firmly with flat block or batten to ensure compact seed bed (Fig. 6). We must now water or moisten the seed box, but without disturbing or "washing" the surface. Use a very fine mist spray allowing moisture to "fall on" surface rather than be "directed" at it; alternatively lay a newspaper, wet sacking or thick cloth on surface and apply water through it. Another good method is to stand box in water reaching not



Raising your own seedlings is Easy (continued)

higher than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below surface of soil; when moisture soaks up to surface remove box from water.

The next point to consider is "weather protection." If the box contains very fine seeds in shallow sowings cover box with a sheet of clear glass and place on top of glass a sheet of newspaper. Failing glass use hessian or part of a sack. If box contains the larger kinds of seeds which are sown deeper, the newspaper or hessian covering is not necessary unless weather be very hot. Place box in position sheltered from sun and hot westerly wind and preferably on ashes or gravel to provide good drainage and discourage the slugs and snails. With first signs of sprouting, remove paper or other covering, and if using glass, raise it one end to admit air. Gradually remove all protection so that plants will be thoroughly hardened off. When say $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. high they are ready for "pricking out" (transplanting) into other boxes to grow into full-sized seedlings. This "pricking out" or first transplanting is often omitted, particularly by amateurs requiring a few plants only, in which case the original sowings should be made more thinly. Assuming you want best quality, sturdy seedlings, prepare a second box as before. Make the lines or depressions for the batten about 2 inches apart and cross lines at right angles in the same manner (Fig. 7). Then make a pointed round stick (or dibber). Before this, the first box containing young seedlings should be thoroughly moistened so that soil particles will cling to the tiny roots when seedlings are lifted. In the new box a seedling will be planted at each point where the lines cross. Make first hole in first row, then insert point of dibber alongside first seedling to be transplanted, and with slight leverage lift young plant with roots intact and some clinging soil. Drop neatly into hole prepared in new box, and with point of stick or fingers press soil gently but firmly sideways against root (Fig. 8). Repeat at every point where lines cross until new box is full of plants equally spaced. This work is best done on dull days or out of sun and wind. Now water thoroughly with fine overhead sprinkling, then stand the box on ashes in sheltered spot as before. In a short time plants will grow large enough to transplant into open garden (choosing cool or dull weather). As plants are now growing in square system, first thoroughly moisten soil, then with knife run a deep cut through the soil half-way between each row of plants, first one way, and then at right angles (Fig. 9). This enables each plant to be lifted separately and (more or less) in a little square of soil (Fig. 10). It can then be put at once into its permanent place in garden bed with some nice fine soil firmed around it, and then well watered. Some seeds dislike being transplanted and so should be sown direct in garden beds. Be careful not to bury seeds too deep (a common fault), but rather deeper sowings are advisable than when made in protected boxes.

HOW TO USE THIS CALENDAR IN THE FOUR MAIN CLIMATIC DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA

No. 1. TEMPERATE COASTAL.—This is what we call an average climate such as where oranges thrive. It prevails in Sydney and the New South Wales coastal country as far north as Grafton, and south to the Victorian border, and other similar localities where the summers are warm, rather moist, and with fair mid to late summer rains; and the winters mild to cool with late frosts and good rains. This is the climate for which the Calendar is compiled and its recommendations can be followed closely.

No. 2. COOL AND HIGHLAND.—The climate of the Blue Mountains and the northern central and southern tablelands of New South Wales; districts like Stanthorpe and Toowoomba (Q.); eastern and southern Victoria; most of Tasmania; south west W.A. Summers are relatively mild with light rains, and winters cold with severe frosts and heavy rains. This Calendar is correct for main autumn and spring recommendations, but remember autumn turns to winter some 4-8 weeks earlier and winter gives place to spring several weeks later (according to elevation and locality) than is the case in coastal climates—therefore late summer and early autumn sowings must be discontinued earlier and spring sowings commenced correspondingly later. Many kinds usually sown in autumn in warmer climates may also be spring sown in cool and highland climates.

No. 3. DRY INLAND.—The rather extreme climate of the inland districts typical of which are the inland slopes and plains and part of the Hawkesbury and Singleton districts in New South Wales; northern and north western districts of Victoria; inland Queensland; most of South Australia; and in W.A., Perth and north. Summers are very hot with a light rainfall, winters are cool to cold with moderate rainfall and heavy frosts. Calendar recommendations can be followed reasonably closely for all main sowings and plantings in late February to April and again from September to early November. The most important variations are those sowings listed for the hot November to early February period and the very cold June to mid-August section in both of which it is rather more difficult to raise seedlings than in the coastal country, and sowings are best made before and after these times respectively.

No. 4. MOIST TROPICAL.—This covers the semi-tropical and full tropical climates of far northern New South Wales, the whole of the Queensland coast, northern Australia and the Pacific Islands where there are moist summer rainy seasons and dry mild winters. Sowings may be made according to the Calendar but generally sowing times are greatly extended. Autumn sowings may be continued much later and spring sowings commenced much earlier than in average and cool climates. In many cases winters are sufficiently mild to enable crops like Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Zinnias and Phlox to be sown early in the year to mature in the cooler months. Probably the best time for main sowings is from January to June. In the really tropical parts sowings are usually made after the rainy season when late summer is over.

FEBRUARY *In Important Month*

To make certain of having Winter flowers, seeds of Sweet Peas, Pansies, Iceland Poppies and such like are due to go in this month.

Because they do not transplant easily Sweet Peas are usually sown direct into the garden. If during the hottest weather you find they "take a bit of looking after," try this: make several containers out of thick paper which can be easily moulded around a tin (about 1½ inches in diameter) and fill them with earth. Sow one seed in each, water carefully, and hey presto! when the cooler weather arrives you can plant your seedlings paper containers and all out in the garden and they'll never know they've been shifted.

There should still be plenty of life left in the Summer annuals but they will quickly fade if the spent blooms are not clipped off and the ground kept cultivated. A fortnightly application of liquid manure will also help to prolong their life — so keep it going.

FLOWER SEEDS

† Raise Seedlings in cool, semi-shaded position.



Calendula, Goldmine Mixture.

*ACROCLINIUM
AGATHEA
AGERATUM
ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM
ANCHUSA
†*ANEMONE
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
†*AQUILEGIA
(Columbine)
ARCTOTIS
AUBRETIA
*BELLIS PERENNIS
(Double Daisy)
BRACHYCOME
(Swan River Daisy)
*CALENDULA
(Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA
(Cornflower)
CHEIRANTHUS

*CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Annual)
†CINERARIA
*CLARKIA
*CYNOGLOSSUM
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
DIDISCUS (Blue Lace
Flower)
DIMORPHOTHECA
ERIGERON
FORGET-ME-NOT
*FOXGLOVE
FREESIA
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
GLADIOLI
*GODETIA
GRASSES (Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA
*HELICHRYSUM
HELIOTROPE
HEUCHERA (Pkt., 1/-)
†*HOLLYHOCK
HONESTY

*HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
IFOMOPSIS
*LEPTOSYNE
(Yel. Marguerite)
*LINARIA
*LINUM
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD (French)
MATHIOLA (Night
Scented Stock)
*MIGNONETTE
MIMULUS
*NASTURTIUM
†*NEMESIA
NEMOPHILA
NIEREMBERGIA
NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)
*PANSIES
PEA, PERENNIAL
PENTSTEMON
*PETUNIA
PHACELIA
*PHLOX
PLATYCODON
†POLYANTHUS
†*POPPIES (Iceland)
PRIMROSE
†*PRIMULA
*PYRETHRUM
†*RANUNCULUS
REHMANNIA (Pkt., 1/-)
*RHODANTHE
SAPONARIA
*SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)
*SCHIZANTHUS
*STATICE
*STOCKS
STOKESIA (Pkt., 1/-)
*SWEET PEAS
*SWEET WILLIAM
*SWEET WIVELSFIELD
*THALICTRUM
*VENDIUM
*VERBENA
VINCA ROSEA
*VIOLA
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*WALLFLOWER



Nemesia, Grandiflora Compacta Mixed.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

for **EARLY SOWINGS**, *make them Now.*

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Dwarf French and Wax)

***BEET**

***SILVER BEET**

BORECOLE

***BROCCOLI** (Green)

***BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

***CABBAGE**

***CARROTS**

***CAULIFLOWER**

***CELERY**

***CRESS**

***KOHL RABI**

***LEEK**

***LETTUCE**

***MUSTARD**

***ONIONS** (White and Early Brown var.)

***PARSLEY**

***PARSNIP**

PEAS

***RADISH**

***SPINACH**

***SWEDE**

***TURNIP**

Roots, Tubers, etc.

Potatoes

Potato Onions

Shallots

Tree Onions

Prices on application

FLOWERING BULBS

This is the all-important bulb planting month of the year. Anemone, Ranunculus, Freesias, Watsonias, Ixias and Daffodils are amongst the most easily grown. In Anomatheca, Agapanthus and Alstroemeria we have some of the loveliest bulbous plants which can also be planted now. Choose also from those mentioned for March.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual)

PLANTS, ETC.

Quite a common fault with many bush houses is that they do not contain enough plants. Ferns in full growth can be obtained now. Send for a list. Bouvardias, Pentstemons and Palms can also be planted now. Bouvardias grow readily in a sunny, well-drained position. Regularly prune all spent rose blooms back to two or three eyes.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

This is the month to make early plantings of all autumn lines, particularly Oats and grain for green feed, Lucerne and Pasture Mixtures. If not already done hasten the preparation of your winter crop areas for March planting. Yates' Grassland and Greencrop Farming Book is issued this month, be sure to get your copy.



Sweet Peas—lovely in the garden and charming for indoors.

Lengthening the life of Cut Flowers

Very often flowers are picked when they have almost completed their life on the plants; and then before they have been very long indoors they commence to droop and fall. The ideal stage at which to pick is when the flower has just opened.

The next step is to get them into water as quickly as possible. Remember too that after a flower stem has been cut a healing process takes place and this impedes the progress of the water up the stem. To avoid this the stems should again be cut under water, and by making a long sloping cut the "drinking surface" is greatly increased. Flowers that have drooped can nearly always be revived by plunging the stems and heads into fresh water.

Nearly all flowers will last longer if the stems are scalded in boiling water for about twenty seconds. Those varieties which particularly need this treatment are Zinnias, Poppies, Dahlias, and all "hollow stemmed" sorts. Soft stemmed flowers such as Violets should be dipped for only 3 or 4 seconds. It is equally effective, but possibly more trouble, to burn the ends of the stems in a flame.

Flowers that are to be sent long distances should be stood in deep water overnight.

IMPORTANT.—Gas is fatal to flowers even when present in such small quantities that it can be detected only by careful tests.

"Everlasting" flowers will not droop if they are first hung heads down for several days.

STANDARD SIZE PACKETS OF ALL VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, 6d. PER PACKET. FOR PEOPLE WITH LIMITED GARDEN SPACE, VARIETIES MARKED * CAN BE OBTAINED IN 3d. PACKETS. ALL POST FREE EXCEPT PEAS AND BEANS. FOR QUANTITY RATES, WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

MARCH *One of the Busiest*

This is a very important month for all Winter and Spring flowering plants and to be in time for flower shows Sweet Peas should be in by now. We cannot help just mentioning that last season a Dubbo customer won twenty-one prizes from twenty-one entries of Yates' Sweet Peas—all from Standard Packets.

If you are looking for something to flower quickly we suggest a sowing of Calendula which will usually flower in ten weeks. Gypsophila takes only eight or nine and both Linaria and Nemesis are also very "prompt."

Couch lawns are soon due for their annual off-colour appearance but an over-sowing of Creeping Bent grass well watered in will ensure a green lawn for Winter. Allow 2 ozs. of seed to the square yard and sow now.

Keep the mildew off the Rose trees by spraying with Lime Sulphur—it's well worth the trouble.

FLOWER SEEDS

† Raise Seedlings in cool, semi-shaded position.

- *ACROCLINIUM
- AGATHEA
- AGERATUM
- ALONSOA
- *ALYSSUM
- ANCHUSA
- *ANEMONE
- *ANTIRRHINUM
- (Snapdragon)
- AQUILEGIA
- (Columbine)
- ARCTOTIS
- AUBRETIA
- *BELLIS PERENNIS
- (Double Daisy)
- *CALENDULA
- (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
- *CALLIOPSIS
- *CANDYTUFT
- *CANTERBURY BELLS
- *CARNATIONS
- *CENTAUREA
- (Cornflower)
- CHEIRANTHUS
- *CHRYSANTHEMUM
- (Annual)
- CINERARIA
- *CLARKIA
- CYNOGLOSSUM
- *DELPHINIUM
- *DIANTHUS
- DIDISCUS
- DIMORPHOTHECA
- ERIGERON
- FORGET-ME-NOT
- *FOXGLOVE
- FREESIA
- *GAILLARDIA
- GEUM
- GLADIOLI
- *GODETIA
- GRASSES (Ornamental)
- *GYPSOPHILA
- *HELICHRYSUM
- HELIOTROPE
- HEUCHERA (Pkt., 1/-)
- † HOLLYHOCK
- HONESTY
- *HUNNEMANNIA
- (Mexican Poppy)
- IPOMOPSIS
- † LARKSPUR
- *LEPTOSYNE
- (Yel. Marguerite)
- *LINARIA
- *LINUM
- *LOBELIA
- *LUPINS
- *MARIGOLD (French)
- MATHIOLA Night-Scented Stock)
- *MIGNONETTE
- MIMULUS
- *NASTURTIUM
- † NEMESIA
- NEMOPHILA
- NIEREMBERGIA
- NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)
- *PANSIES
- PEA, PERENNIAL
- PENTSTEMON
- PHACELIA
- *PHLOX
- PLATYCODON
- † POLYANTHUS
- † PPOPIES
- (All varieties)
- † PRIMROSE
- † PRIMULA
- *PYRETHRUM
- *RANUNCULUS
- *RHODANTHE
- SAPONARIA
- *SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)
- *SCHIZANTHUS
- *STATICE
- *STOCKS
- *STOKESIA (Pkt., 1/-)
- *SWEET PEAS
- (For Shows, sow middle March)
- *SWEET WILLIAM
- *SWEET WIVELSFIELD
- THALICTRUM
- VENIDIUM
- *VERBENA
- VINCA ROSEA
- *VIOLA
- *VIRGINIAN STOCK
- *WALLFLOWER



Pansy, Cassier's Blotched Mixed.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| BEANS (Broad) | *PARSLEY |
| *BEET | *PARSNIP |
| *SILVER BEET | PEAS |
| *BROCCOLI (Green) | *RADISH |
| *CABBAGE | *SPINACH |
| *CARROT | *SWEDES |
| *CAULIFLOWER | *TURNIP |
| *CRESS | |
| ENDIVE | Roots, Tubers, etc. |
| *KOHL RABI | Potato Onions |
| *LEEK | Shallots |
| *LETTUCE | Tree Onions |
| *MUSTARD | |
| *ONIONS | Prices on application |

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

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PEOPLE WITH LIMITED GARDEN SPACE, VARIETIES MARKED * CAN BE OBTAINED IN 3d. PACKETS.
ALL POST FREE EXCEPT PEAS AND BEANS. FOR QUANTITY RATES, WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

Months, SOW NOW, sow Plenty.



Sweet Pea, Mixed Hybrids.

PLANTS AND FRUITS, ETC.

This is the best time to make out your list of winter plantings so that you can order early and avoid disappointment. Carnations, Gerberas, Pentstemons, Pelargoniums (Geranium) will provide a winter and spring display. All can be planted now, as well as most evergreen shrubs, and also the well-known Fuchsias.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual)

FARM SEEDS

Make the main sowings of all winter fodder crops. Planting this month will enable growth to be made before the cold weather and ensure winter feed. Yates' Grassland and Greencrop Farming Book is available now, free on application.

FLOWERING BULBS

Continue on with the varieties suggested for February, with the addition of Babianas, Brodiaeas, Cyclamen, Crocus, Grinum, Narcissus, Hippeastrums, Hyacinths, Iris (bulbous), Lachenalia, Montbretia, Morphia, Muscari, Nerine, Ornithogalum, Scilla, Snowflake, Sternbergia, Tulip and Vallota.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

LAWN SEEDS

A velvety-surfaced "green all the year" lawn sets off the home. Prepare the land now and, when ready, sow Yates' Evergreen No. 1 Lawn Mixture. Write for Yates' leaflet, "Lawn-Making and Maintenance."



Calendulas are easily grown—have you tried the lemon shades?

How to Use Liquid Manure

The problem of using liquid manure at correct strength is one which worries many home gardeners, judging by the enquiries we receive. Here is a simple way of using it at the correct strength. Fill a 40 or 50 gallon drum with water and in this soak a sugar bag full of fresh poultry, cow or pig manure for one week. This will make a strong solution which should be broken down with three parts of fresh water. After the drum is emptied it can be again filled without renewing the manure in the sugar bag. This solution can be used with equal parts of water. After a third filling the liquid may be used "neat."

Here again "little and often" should be the slogan and weekly applications of four gallons to every twenty feet of row will keep the plants steadily growing.

Liquid Manure Need Not be Unpleasant.—In small gardens it is sometimes necessary to have the cask near to the house but with a little trouble it can be made odour-proof. First of all stand it about 18 inches off the ground and near the base insert a tap.

To replace the sugar bag, which will quickly rot, make from Strong Cyclone half-inch mesh wire a cylindrical container equal to about the size of the sugar bag. This should have a movable lid and a strongly attached handle made of wire. It is then suspended from a pole fixed just below the top of the cask which is tightly sealed with a lid. Filling a can with liquid manure can then be accomplished from the tap without the usual bailing which is one of the least pleasant jobs in liquid manuring a garden.

APRIL *the Last Call for* BULB

In most districts this month presents the last opportunity of sowing for Spring flowers and also of planting the Spring flowering bulbs.

On the other hand it presents an early opportunity of planting Trees and Shrubs, Strawberries and Violets.

We cannot over emphasise the importance of making lawn sowings this month. By doing so the young grass seedlings are able to get a good hold on to the soil before the very cold weather and then get a further hold in the Spring before the very hot weather. By the time Summer comes quite a presentable lawn should be formed. Where water is available try Yates' No. 1 Evergreen Mixture.

If there is a patch in the garden which you do not intend to use for a while sow it with Cow Peas and when these are flowering dig them in. You will be surprised at the different texture of the soil afterwards.

FLOWER SEEDS

† Raise Seedlings in cool, semi-shaded position.

*ACROCLINIUM
(Everlasting)
AGERATUM
ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM
*ANEMONE
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
AQUILEGIA
AUBRETIA
*BELLIS PERENNIS
(Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA
(Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS

*CENTAUREA
(Cornflower)
CHEIRANTHUS
*CHRYSANthemUM
(Annual)
*CLARKIA
CYNOGLOSSUM
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
ERIGERON
FORGET-ME-NOT
*FOXGLOVE
FREESIA
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
*GOBETIA
GRASSES (Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA

*HELICHRYSUM
(Straw Flower)
HELIOTROPE
HEUCHERA (Pkt., 1/-)
†*HOLLYHOCK
HONESTY
*HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
IPOMOPSIS
†*LARKSPUR
*LEPTOSYNE
(Yel. Marguerite)
*LINARIA
*LINUM
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD (French)
MATHIOLA (Night-
Scented Stock)
*MIGNONETTE
MIMULUS
(Monkey Flower)
*NASTURTIUM
*NEMESIA
NEMOPHILA
NIEREMBERGIA
NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)

*PANSIES
PEA, PERENNIAL
PENTSTEMON
PHACELIA
PLATYCODON
†*POLYANTHUS
†*POPPIES (all varieties)
PRIMROSE
†PRIMULA
MALACOIDES
*PYRETHRUM
(Golden Feather)
*RANUNCULUS
SAPONARIA
*SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)
*SCHIZANTHUS
(Poor Man's Orchid)
*STATICE
*STOCKS
*SWEET PEAS
*SWEET WILLIAM
*SWEET WIVELSFIELD
VENIDIUM
*VERBENA
VINCA ROSEA
*VIOLA
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*WALLFLOWER



Grow your Sweet Peas in separate colours

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Broad)
*BEET
*SILVER BEET
*CABBAGE
*CARROT (early varieties)
*CRESS
ENDIVE
*KOHL RABI
*LEEK
*LETTUCE
*MUSTARD
*ONIONS
*PARSLEY

*PARSNIP
PEAS
*RADISH
*SPINACH
*TURNIP

Roots, Tubers, etc.
Garlic
Potato Onions
Shallots
Tree Onions

Prices on application

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

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PLANTING *and Autumn sowings.*

FLOWERING BULBS

Those enthusiasts who have left their bulb planting rather late can go right through both lists for April and March and continue on quite confidently with the varieties mentioned there, with the addition of Calla Lilies, Billbergia, Hemerocallis, all classes of Iris, Kniphofia, Tulbaghia, Sprekelia and Pancratium.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

A busy month if March was dry. If possible finish the plantings of your winter crops and pasture mixtures. For prices ask for Yates' current price list, free on request.

PLANTS AND FRUITS, ETC.

Autumn plantings of citrus fruits are in order this month, and an early start can be made of Rose planting. This is the month for planting out the modest Violet; also continue on with Pentstemons, Pelargoniums and Carnations. Yates' Garden Guide is packed from cover to cover with practical garden hints. Price, 1/-, post free.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

LAWN SEEDS

A good time to sow a new lawn or renovate an old one. Get Yates' Leaflet on Lawns, and remember they will gladly advise you what to do. Learn something about the different varieties and mixtures.



*Anemones—the lovely harbingers of Spring
Many colours. Plant Feb.-June.*



Antirrhinum, Yates' Tall Giant Flowered.

An Easier Road to Gardening

To the garden lover there really ARE "joys" in gardening. His garden provides him with an escape from daily cares and worries. The effect of pleasant surroundings, such as can only be given by Nature Herself, is always in evidence in the lives of those who enjoy them through the efforts of the gardener.

Many people seek the knowledge enabling them to gain similar results for they too would like to enjoy their share of happiness. For these beginners Yates' Garden Guide has always been a source of inspiration; experienced gardeners too, keep it by them for constant reference throughout the year and there are homes where well-thumbed copies of this book have been handed down from father to son. The number of copies printed since the early days now comes close to the million mark.

This year we announce an entirely new "Guide." But this does not mean that the well-known features of the earlier "Guide" have been discarded. Rather have these been added to and brought up-to-date and made more clear with illustrations. There is an entirely new set up, new illustrations, new cover and new features. The information is reliable, concise and easily understandable. If's, but's, why's and wherefore's have been eliminated as much as possible for there is no doubt much gardening information contains too many of these and the gardener is quite right in saying: "If all this trouble is necessary I'm not starting it."

The first copies of the "New Garden Guide" should be available by March or April and despite the additions there will be no change in the popular price of 1/- post free. Make sure you obtain your copy.

YATES' GARDEN GUIDE, 1/-, POST FREE.

MAY *Now is the time to Plant*

Perhaps some of the finest Antirrhinums are Winter-sown and this is a good month to start. During the cold weather plants make good root growth and in the Spring grow rapidly and usually produce very large heads with long stems.

Dahlia Tubers can be lifted and stored in dry sand under cover for planting in the Spring. Rose, Shrub and Fruit tree planting should be in full swing now.

Seedlings of all Spring flowering plants will be better for planting out while there is still warmth in the soil.

Some of the early sown Iceland Poppies will be showing buds but if the plants are very small these should be picked off. Iceland Poppies, Sweet Peas, and Pansies can be given regular applications of liquid manure at the strength of weak tea once a fortnight.

Remember Larkspur seed favours a cold soil — not hard to find during this month.



Lettuce varieties under test for type and hardiness.

FLOWER SEEDS

*ACROCLINIUM
AGERATUM
*ALYSSUM
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*BELLIS PERENNIS
(Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA (Broad-
Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA
*CHEIRANTHUS
*CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Annual)
*CLARKIA
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
*GODETIA

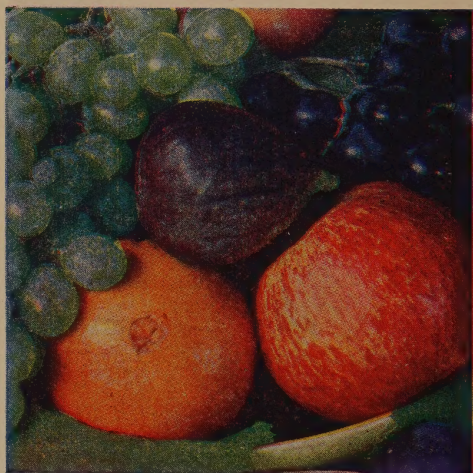
GRASSES (Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA
*HELICHRYSUM
HELIOTROPE
HEUCHERA (Pkt. 1/-)
*LARKSPUR
*LINARIA (Toad Flax)
*LEPTOSYNE
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD (French)
MATHIOLA (Night-
Scented Stock)
*MIGNONETTE
MIMULUS
*NEMESIA
*PANSIES
PENTSTEMON
PHACELIA
*POPPIES (all varieties)
*PRIMULA
*RANUNCULUS
SAPONARIA

FLOWER SEEDS—continued

*SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)	*SWEET PEAS
*SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid)	*SWEET WILLIAM
*STATICE (Sea Lavender)	*SWEET WIVELSFIELD
*STOCK	*VERBENA
	*VIOLA
	*VIRGINIAN STOCK
	*WALLFLOWER (Early)

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Broad)	*PARSNIPS
*BEET	PEAS (Mild Districts)
*CABBAGE (early sorts)	*RADISH
*CRESS	*SPINACH
ENDIVE	*TURNIPS
*KOHL RABI	Roots, Tubers (See Yates'
*LEEK	Current Price List)
*LETTUCE	Asparagus
*MUSTARD	Garlic
*ONIONS	Herbs
*PARSLEY	Rhubarb



Fresh Fruits from your own garden—plant now.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

STANDARD SIZE PACKETS OF ALL VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, 6d. PER PACKET. FOR PEOPLE WITH LIMITED GARDEN SPACE, VARIETIES MARKED * CAN BE OBTAINED IN 3d. PACKETS. ALL POST FREE EXCEPT PEAS AND BEANS. FOR QUANTITY RATES, WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

ROSES, SHRUBS, TREES.

FLOWERING BULBS

It is possible during this month to plant all the February March and April bulbs, and we should not overlook a few "extras." These are **Lilium, Lily of the Valley,** and also **Callas** which were mentioned last month. Some extra special reminders are **Anemone, Kniphofia Snowflake, Vallota and Freesia.**

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

LAWN SEEDS

A newly-established Yates' Evergreen lawn should now be gently mown if the young grass is sufficiently well established. Do not cut too short at first, or you may pull up and damage by bruising. Never "sprinkle" a lawn, always water thoroughly.



The beautiful Double Flowering Peach in all its Spring glory.



Yates' Special Rose Collections are excellent value—see Yates' Annual.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND TREES, ETC.

Shrubs around the house have the effect of "tying" it to the ground, especially where foundations are high. This is the time to think about all sorts of shrubs, also **Roses, Hedges, Ornamental Trees, Summer Fruits, Berry Fruits,** and again **Violets.** Plantings for April and March can be repeated.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

It is not yet too late for the late planting of winter crops, they will make good Spring growth. In frost free areas try an area of late beans or early peas. Yates' Agricultural price list free on request.

Lime and How to Use It

There are very few plants which do not like Lime and very few soils which do not badly need it.

Lime can be one of the greatest aids to successful gardening and providing other conditions are favourable can mean the difference between success and failure.

Here are a few things that it does—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It breaks up clay soils.2. It helps to "bind" sandy soils.3. Plants obtain valuable foods which would not otherwise be available to them. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. It checks harmful fungi in the soil.5. It sweetens sour soil rendering it suitable for plant life. |
|--|--|

It has already been stated that there are some plants which are **not** in favour of Lime and here are some of the better known sorts which dislike it.

Parsley, Potato, Radish, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Maize, Millet, Strawberry, Oats, Rye, Azalea, Ferns, Heaths, Rhododendron (some), Iris, Orchid.

Remember lime is not a fertiliser and it does not force the growth of plants. It can be used generously, and in most soils a dressing of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. per square yard is not too much.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

JUNE *Moving time for Shrubs*

Now is the time for overhauling the garden and garden equipment generally. Garden stakes can be tarred or painted, tool handles and frames painted, trellis work repaired and, if necessary, altered. The cool weather is favourable for moving large shrubs, Roses, etc.

Before it is too late it would be wise to check up on the height to which your shrubs will eventually grow. If you think that they are going to be a nuisance why not get them shifted before it's too late.

Roses, remember, make a splendid hedge, but to ensure uniformity it is advisable to grow only the one variety.

If Sweet Peas have commenced to flower and the frosts tend to be severe an early morning spraying with the hose will help to lessen their severity.

If Iceland Poppies are wanted for the house select the buds which are just showing colour and always burn or dip the stems in boiling water for about twenty seconds.

FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM
*ALYSSUM
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*BELLIS PERENNIS
(Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA (Broad-
Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA
*CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Annual)
*CLARKIA

*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
*CODETIA
*GYPSOPHILA
HELIOTROPE
HEUCHERA (1/- pkt.)
*LARKSPUR
*LINARIA (Toad Flax)
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MIGNONETTE
*NEMESIA
*POPPIES (Shirley and
Queen)

SAPONARIA
*SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)
*STATICE
(Sea Lavender)

*SWEET PEAS
*VERBENA
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*WALLFLOWER (Early)

In cold climates the above should be sown under shelter.
In very cold climates defer sowing until Spring.



"Snaps" for cutting—admired by all—easily grown.



Crataegus Pyracantha (Hawthorn) an Evergreen
suitable for Hedges. (Berries half natural size.)

YATES' SEASONAL VEGETABLE AND
FLOWER NOTES FOR MARKET GROWERS.
Issued June and December, this publication is
compiled from our own Trial and Selection
Grounds reports and from other reliable sources.
Market growers will appreciate the interesting
notes and comments on commercial growers'
varieties of flowers and vegetables with special
reference to the newer varieties and more
recent developments.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

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ALL POST FREE EXCEPT PEAS AND BEANS. FOR QUANTITY RATES, WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

and the **CLEAN UP** Month.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Broad)
*CABBAGE (early sorts)
*CRESS
*ENDIVE
*LEEK

*LETTUCE
*MUSTARD
*ONIONS (Brown Spanish)
*ONION (Spring)
PEAS (mild districts)

*RADISH
*TOMATOES (Sow under
cover in frames)
*TURNIPS

Roots, Tubers (see Yates'
Current Price List)
Artichoke Herbs
Asparagus Rhubarb
Garlic



Clarkia, Double Mixed.

FLOWERING BULBS

The planting of bulbs for spring flowering should be somewhere near completion, but again this month we find it advisable to put in *Tigridia* and *Tuberosa*. It is an excellent month for planting *Lilium*, *Lily of the Valley*, *Montbretia*, *Pancratium*, *Schizostylis*, *Billbergia*, *Galla Lilies* and most of the varieties mentioned last month. Enthusiasts in cold climates should not overlook *Paeonies*.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND TREES, ETC.

As a reminder we intend to run right through the complete list of varieties for this important month. They are: Hedge Plants, Climbing Plants, Roses, Carnations, Pentstemons, Pelargoniums (*Geraniums*), Violets, Cannas, Summer Fruits, Citrus Fruits, Grape Vines, Berry Fruits, Strawberry Plants, Ornamental Trees, Ornamental Shrubs.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

LAWN SEEDS

Now is a good time to top-dress and renovate established lawns. The necessary treatment will differ somewhat according to the varieties of grasses. Yates' Lawn Leaflet will put you right—write or 'phone for a copy.

FARM SEEDS

Lay plans and start soil preparation for summer crops. An early start makes big crops. Yates' Grassland and Greencrop Farming Book will help you with your plans—free on request.

Colour Schemes

The arranging of colour in the garden is not so difficult as with indoor decoration or even in making a bouquet. There need be no fear of mixing colours which in plant life are nearly always separated by fairly large quantities of green foliage. Naturally, gaily coloured plants will overshadow those of delicate tints which should be kept a fair distance away if we are to enjoy their beauty. In a mixed border, therefore, it is a good idea to keep to the quieter colours and plant the strong reds such as *Red Salvia* on their own in among greenery and such places.

Here are one or two suggestions which are worth keeping in mind:—

Pale blue is attractive when massed with rose pink, and deep blue looks well with pastel yellows, but a very deep yellow should be avoided. Blue also masses attractively with orange, but as already stated red should be kept apart.

Here are one or two other suggestions:—

Yellow and orange, yellow and purple, yellow and pink.

Red is inclined to clash with almost any colour except white, the effect of which is to increase the intensity of the red and make it even more attractive. Plenty of dark green foliage will soften red shades if this is necessary.



For that "blue garden"—*Nemesis Blue Gem* is an essential.

JULY *Don't forget that* PRUNING

Sweet Peas ought to be coming along nicely now. Every effort should be made to prevent water lying around the roots after rain. If necessary dig a deep trench on the higher side of and parallel to the rows. When foliage shows signs of "yellows" spray with Condyl's Crystals — one-third of an ounce to four gallons of water. This is also valuable for Iceland Poppies.

Rose trees should be relieved of all dead or exhausted wood and centre growth. Choose a suitable outward pointing "eye" and make an upward sloping cut. The green briar suckers which appear below the union should be cut out at their source for they will spoil the plant. In very cold districts pruning should be delayed for at least another month. After pruning give the plants a good spraying with Harbas or Harola for prevention or destruction of scale fungi.

There is still time for sowing Antirrhinums for some really fine late Spring blooms.

FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM	*CANDYTUFT	*GAILLARDIA	*POPPIES (Shirley and Queen)
*ALYSSUM	CANTERBURY BELLS	GEUM	SAAPONARIA
*ANTIRRHINUM	(Annual)	*GODETIA	*SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)
(Snapdragon)	*CARNATIONS	*GYPSOPHILA	*STATICE
BEGONIA (Tuberous),	*CENTAUREA	*LARKSPUR	(Sea Lavender)
1/8 pkt.	(Cool climates)	*LINARIA (Toad Flax)	*SWEET PEAS
*BELLIS PERENNIS	*CHRYsanTHEMUM	*LOBELIA	*VERBENA
(Double Daisy)	*CLARKIA	*LUPINS	*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*CALENDULA (Broad- Leaved Marigold)	*DELPHINIUM	*MIGNONETTE	*WALLFLOWER (Early)
*CALLIOPSIS	*DIANTHUS	*NEMESIA (Cool climates)	

In cold climates the above should be sown under shelter. In very cold climates defer sowing until Spring.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE	*LEEK	*RADISH	Roots, Tubers (see Yates' Current Price List)
ASPARAGUS	*LETTUCE	*RHUBARB	Artichokes
*SILVER BEET	*MUSTARD	*TOMATOES (Sow under cover in frames)	Asparagus
*CABBAGE (early varieties)	ONIONS (Spring)	*TURNIPS	Garlic
ENDIVE	PEAS		Herbs
			Potatoes
			Rhubarb



Statice, Sinuata Hybrids.



Candytuft, Yates' Hyacinth Flowered.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

and **SPRAYING** *are important.*



By trial and test we find the best.

FLOWERING BULBS

It is now too late for a number of autumn planting bulbs, but we can continue with *Agapanthus*, *Alstroemeria*, *Billbergia*, *Calla*, *Cyrtanthus* and *Gladioli*. We should not overlook *Iris* (Flag and Japanese), *Kniphofia*, *Liliums*, *Lily of the Valley*, *Schizostylis*, *Sprekelia*, *Tigridia*, *Tuberose*, *Tulbaghia* and *Vallota*.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

LAWN SEEDS

There is no great mystery about how to "feed" a lawn to make the grass look its best and keep free from weeds and clover patches. Yates will advise you, and their leaflet, "Lawn-Making and Maintenance" is free on request. In this the use of Sulphate of Ammonia is clearly explained.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND TREES, ETC.

The plantings for June can be continued with during this month. Grape Vines should not be overlooked, also summer fruits, such as Apples, Plums, Pears, etc., and last but certainly not least, **Roses**. Have you been toying with the idea of a Rose hedge? It certainly carries our recommendation, but be sure and plant one variety only.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

Yates' Agricultural Seeds are cheapest in the end, less is needed per acre and better crops will result. You can depend on Yates' Reliable Seeds. Price list published monthly, free on request.



Virginian Stock, Mixed Colours.

What to Avoid in planning a garden

Many mistakes can be avoided when planning a garden by first drawing a plan and forming some idea of how it looks on paper. We should aim to keep the taller plants and shrubs around the fences but where the end of the garden is to be taken up with vegetables and utility features the line of shrubs and taller plants can be altered to screen these less attractive parts.

The "breaking-up" of lawns with centre beds, and brightly coloured paths and other features makes them look so much smaller and really spoils the effect. Rock gardens, for example, should not intrude into the centre of the garden but should preferably be placed on a bank or at least in corners where, if possible, they should be made to look part of the landscape.

When choosing shrubs and trees careful thought should be given to the height to which they will eventually grow. This will save cutting down or sometimes completely rooting out some very attractive specimens later on.

Where the house is built high off the ground much can be done to "bring it down" by planting around the foundation walls suitable low growing shrubs.

Avoid garden ornaments except where they definitely harmonise with the lay out. Garden seats effectively placed can be made one of the features of a pleasant garden.

Above all make your plan, decide what you are going to do and stick to it right through.

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AUGUST *Just right for* CITRUS

This is about the last opportunity for planting Roses, deciduous fruit trees and most shrubs, but a good month for Citrus trees.

To have Gladioli flowering before the very hot weather, bulbs must be planted this month. Most gardeners like to make early sowings of Summer annuals but there are many varieties which are very "shy" of germination while the ground is cold. Zinnias, Petunias, Asters and Phlox are among these, and we must be prepared to take a risk; often seed will fail now yet be quite successful in September. In any case a warm situation should be selected and, if possible, a glass frame used. This consists of a frame of four wooden sides covered with a movable glass "sash."

Most Sweet Peas will now be in full flower and to lengthen the life of the plants spent blooms and laterals should be snipped off. For long stems water with Sulphate of Ammonia (1-oz. to a gallon of water) every two weeks.

Rose pruning in milder districts should be completed by now.

A thorough dusting of lime will be welcomed by the Carnations at this time.

FLOWER SEEDS

*ACROCLINIUM
(Everlasting)
*AGERATUM
*ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*ARCTOTIS
*ASTERS
*BEGONIA
*BORONIA (Sweet-Scented
Brown. Pkt., 1/-)
*BRACHYCOME
(Swan Riv. Daisy)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
*CANNA
*CANTERBURY BELLS
(Annual)

*CAPSICUM (Ornamental)
*CARNATIONS
*CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Perennial)
*CLIANthus
(Sturt's Desert Pea.
Pkts., 1/-)
*CUPHEA
*DAHLIA
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
*DIDISCUS (Blue Lace
Flower)
*DIMORPHOTHECA
(African Golden Daisy)
*GAILLARDIA
*GEUM
*GLADIOLI

*GLOBE AMARANTH
(Gomphrena)
*GODETIA
*GYPSOPHILA
*HELICHRYSUM
(Straw Flower)
*HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
*IMPATIENS (Pkt., 1/-)
*KOCHIA (Summer
Cypress)
*MARIGOLD (African)
*MATRICARIA (Camomile)
*MIGNONETTE
*NASTURTIUM
*PEA, PERENNIAL
*PETUNIA
*POINCIANA

*POMEGRANATE
(Pkt., 1/-)
*POPPIES (Shirley and
Queen)
*RHODANTHE
*SALPIGLOSSIS
*SAPONARIA
*SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)
*SESBANIA
*STATICE
(Sea Lavender)
*STOCKS
*STOKESIA (Pkt., 1/-)
*THALICTRUM
*TORENIA
*VERBENA
*WALLFLOWER (Early)
*ZINNIA (in warm
climates)



VEGETABLE SEEDS

*ARTICHOKE (Globe)
*ASPARAGUS
*BEET
*SILVER BEET
*CAPE GOOSEBERRY
*CARROT
*CELERY
*CRESS
*CUCUMBER (mild
climates)
*HERBS
*LEEK
*LETTUCE
*MELONS (mild climates)
*MUSTARD
*ONION (Spring)
*PARSLEY
*PARSNIP

*PEANUTS
*PEAS
*RADISH
*RHUBARB
*SALSIFY (Vegetable
Oyster)
*SPINACH
*TOMATOES (Sow under
cover in frames)
*TURNIPS
Roots, Tubers (see Yates'
Current Price List)
Artichoke
Asparagus
Chokos
Herbs
Potatoes
Rhubarb

*Seed Selection—Yates' Rose Shades Poppies
at our Seed Farms.*

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FRUIT TREES *and Gladioli Bulbs.*



Chrysanthemum, Perennial Early Flowering (Indicum).

PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND TREES, ETC.

The planting of all summer fruits should be completed by the end of this month. It is a good time for citrus from now on, also ornamental shrubs and trees. All enthusiasts are advised to hurry up with their plantings of *Roses, Grape Vines and Violets.*

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FLOWERING BULBS

The list of bulbs is rather smaller for August, and the complete range now available is *Achimene, Agapanthus, Begonia, Gladioli, Gloxinia, Iris (Flag and Japanese), Lillium, Schizostylis, Sprekelia, Tigridia, Tuberose, Tulbaghia and Vallota.*

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)



Capsicum Celestial.

Vitamins in Vegetables

These days we are able to obtain our vitamins in bottles, in cardboard boxes, and in fact quite a variety of containers. Mostly these are in an artificial form and in any case the vitamins have been separated from their original combinations of other vitamins and salts and they are really of little use to us. Vegetables, however, not only contain vitamins, as shown in the table below, but they are richly endowed with many essential salts which in turn make these vitamins more valuable than ever to our bodies. This table will show that it is no exaggeration to say that a packet of good reliable vegetable seed is one of the best health investments we can make. It must do us good.

Variety.	Vitamins.	Variety.	Vitamins.
BEETROOT	A B C G	LETTUCE	A B C E G
CABBAGE	A B C G	ONION	A B C G
CARROT	A B C G	PARSLEY	A B C E
CELERY	A B C E	RADISH	A B C
CUCUMBER	A B C	SPINACH	A B C E G
ENDIVE	A C G	TOMATO	A B C G
GARLIC	A B C	WATER MELON	A B C G

SEPTEMBER *for General* SPRING

Although in mild districts sowings of all the tender Summer flowering annuals can now be made, these should be left over until next month in the colder regions.

In Yates' Spring List (post free on request) there is a splendid range of Dahlias from which to choose.

We must not overlook Phlox, Petunias and Celosia for a vivid Summer display—and it is a splendid idea to sow Phlox seeds where the plants are to bloom.

Couch lawns can be revived more quickly by watering with a solution of Sulphate of Ammonia, one ounce to a gallon of water. A leaflet on lawn making and maintenance is available free on request.

Apple, Pear and Quince trees should be sprayed with Arsenate of Lead as soon as the petals show signs of falling for prevention against Codlin Moth.

Passion Fruit can be planted this month.

In the vegetable garden, Tomatoes should be regularly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture as a prevention against wilt. Overhead watering of these plants must be avoided if possible.

Try a crop of Sweet Corn for a delectable Summer dish.

FLOWER SEEDS

- *ACROCLINIUM
(Everlasting)
- AGATHEA
- AGERATUM
- ALONSOA
- *ALYSSUM
- *AMARANTHUS
- *ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
- ARCTOTIS
- *ASTERS
- *BALSAM
- BEGONIA
(Fibrous Rooted)
- BORONIA (Sweet-
Scented Brown.
Pkt., 1/-)
- BRACHYCOME
(Swan Riv. Daisy)
- *CALLIOPSIS (Annual)
- *CANDYTUFT
- CANNA
- CAPSICUM (Ornamental)
- *CARNATIONS
- *CELOSIA (Feathered
Cockscomb)
- CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Perennial)
- CLIANTHUS
(Sturt's Desert Pea.
Pkt., 1/-)
- *COCKSCOMB
- COLEUS
- *CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf
Morning Glory)
- *COSMOS
- CUPHEA
- *DAHLIA
- *DELPHINIUM
- *DIANTHUS
- DIDISCUS (Blue Lace
Flower)
- DIMORPHOTHECA
(African Golden Daisy)
- *ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(Californian Poppy)
- *GAILLARDIA
- GERBERA
- GLADIOLI
- GLOBE AMARANTH
(Gomphrena)
- *GYPSOPHILA
- *HELICHRYSUM
(Straw Flower)
- *HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
- IMPATIENS (Pkt., 1/-)
- KOCHIA
- *MARIGOLD (African)
- MATRICARIA
(Camomile)
- MESEMBRYAN-
THEMUM
- *MIGNONETTE
- *NASTURTIUM
- *PETUNIA
- *PHLOX
- POINCIANA (Bird of
Paradise Flower)
- POMEGRANATE
(Pkt., 1/-)
- *PORTULACA
- *RHODANTHE
- RUDBECKIA
- *SALPIGLOSSIS
- *SALVIA
- SAPONARIA
- *SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion)
- SESBANIA
- *STATICE
- STOKESIA (Pkt., 1/-)
- *SUNFLOWER
- THALICTRUM
- TITHONIA (Mexican
Sunflower)
- TORENIA
- URSINIA
- *VERBENA
- *VISCARIA
- *ZINNIA

VEGETABLE SEEDS

- ARTICHOKE (Globe)
- ASPARAGUS
- BEANS (French, Wax
and Climbing)
- *BEET
- *SILVER BEET
- CAPE GOOSEBERRY
- *CARROTS
- *CELERY
- *CRESS
- *CUCUMBER
- *EGG PLANT
- *HERBS
- *LEEK
- *LETTUCE
- *MELONS
- *MUSTARD
- ONION (Spring)
- *PARSLEY
- *PARSNIP
- PEANUTS
- PEAS (early varieties)
- PEPPER
- *PUMPKINS
- *RADISH
- *RHUBARB
- ROSELLA
- SALSIFY
- *SPINACH
- *SQUASH
- *SWEET CORN
- *TOMATO
- *TURNIP
- *VEGETABLE MARROW
- CHOKO (Tuber), 1/-



Yates' "Flame of Fire" Celosia—
revels in hot weather.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

SOWINGS *and Dahlia Planting.*

CLIMBER SEEDS

(6d. packet except where marked)

ANTIGONON

ARISTOLOCHIA
(Dutchman's Pipe)

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSA

BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA

CALAMPELIS

COBAEA SCANDENS

CONVOLVULUS
(Morning Glory)

DOLICHOS

GOURDS

IPOMOEA

KUDZU VINE

MANDEVILLEA

MAURANDIA

MINA LOBATA

PASSION VINE

PHASEOLUS
(Snail Flower)

PHYSIANTHUS

TACSONIA (Banana
Passion Fruit)

THUNBERGIA (Annual)

THUNBERGIA (Gibsoni)
(Pkt., 1/-)



Charm Dahlias are splendid for cutting—try them in your border.

FLOWERING BULBS

Important plantings for this month are Achimenes, Begonias, Caladium, Dahlias, Gladioli, Gloxinias and Tuberose. There is still time for Agapanthus, Sprekella, Tigridia, Tulbaghia and Vallota, but it is now too late for Callas, Iris, or Lilliums.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, ETC.

During this month there is always a rush for planting Citrus and Passion Fruit, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Gerberas and Begonias. It is also possible to continue with hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Carnations, Pelargoniums and Pentstemons.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

First plantings of most Spring Farm Seeds can be made this month.

Transplanting to get results

Transplanting should be undertaken, if possible, in the cool of the evening and the soil should be in a fairly moist condition. Use, for preference, a six-inch bricklayer's trowel, which will be found superior to the rounded gardener's trowel. First stretch a taut string along the row where the seedlings are to be planted. Remove a few seedlings from the box and commence planting by holding one between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the trowel in the right. Plunge the trowel vertically into the soil, which should then be drawn towards the planter. This will leave a straight "wall" of soil directly beneath the string. Allow the roots of the seedlings to hang down to their FULL LENGTH in the hole and press the soil firmly back into place. After a little practice this will be found the quickest and by far the safest method.

Complete success, however, is attained by the observance of a few "golden rules."

Here they are:—

Don't plant too many seedlings before watering those already planted.

Don't remove too many from the seed bed at a time.

Don't forget the importance of thoroughly firming the soil around the roots.

Don't forget that it is much easier to draw the box of seedlings towards you rather than push it in front as you move down the row.

Remember that a pint of water per plant given in time is better than a gallon given too late.

Above all—

GROW YOUR OWN SEEDLINGS
FROM YATES' SEEDS.

STANDARD SIZE PACKETS OF ALL VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, 6d. PER PACKET. FOR PEOPLE WITH LIMITED GARDEN SPACE, VARIETIES MARKED * CAN BE OBTAINED IN 3d. PACKETS. ALL POST FREE EXCEPT PEAS AND BEANS. FOR QUANTITY RATES, WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

OCTOBER, *You will want* LOTS

October-sown Aster plants will often catch up to the earlier ones. Crego Aster is recommended for present sowing. Old soot liberally dug into the Aster bed will be found very beneficial especially in heavy soil.

Particular attention should be paid to any diseased plants of the Winter flowering annuals that are now finished, especially Cineraria, Calendula, Iceland Poppies and Sweet Peas. You can avoid a great deal of trouble later on by pulling out these plants now and burning them. If they appear quite healthy, of course, they can be put on the compost heap and rotted.

Unightly fences can be quickly covered with fast growing creepers, many of which can be sown now. Try Mina Lobata (Annual), Cobaea Scandens and Dolichos.

In the vegetable garden the late sown Cabbages should be kept well dusted with Derris Dust as a prevention against Aphis and quite a number of other garden pests.

FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM

- *ALYSSUM
- *AMARANTHUS
- *ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

*ASTERS

- *BALSAM
- BEGONIA (Fibrous Rooted)

BRACHYCOME

- (Swan Riv. Daisy)

*CALLIOPSIS (Annual)

- CANNA
- CAPSICUM (Ornamental)
- *CARNATION

- *CELOSIA (Feathered Cockscomb)

CHRYSANTHEMUM

- (Perennial)
- CLIANTHUS (Sturt's Desert Pea. Pkt., 1/-)

*COCKSCOMB

- COLEUS
- *CONVOLVULUS
- *COSMOS

CUPHEA

- *DAHLIA
- *DELPHINIUM
- *DIANTHUS

- DIMORPHOTHECA
- *ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)

- *GAILLARDIA

GEREERA

- GLADIOLI
- GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)

*GYPSOPHILA

- KOCHIA
- *MARIGOLD (African)

MATRICARIA

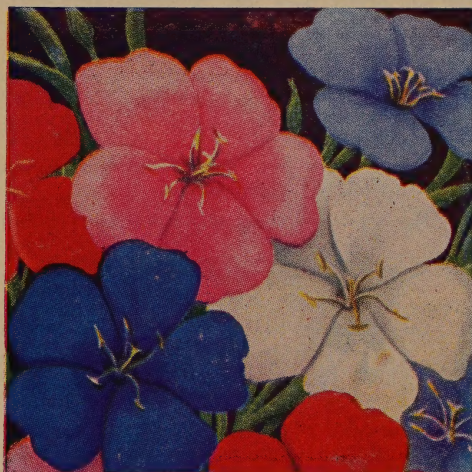
- (Camomile)
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

*MIGNONETTE

- *NASTURTIUM
- *PETUNIA
- *PHLOX
- POINCIANA (Bird of Paradise Flower)

POMEGRANATE

- (Pkt., 1/-)
- *PORTULACA
- *RHODANTHE
- RUDBECKIA
- *SALPIGLOSSIS
- *SALVIA
- SAPONARIA
- SESBANIA
- *SUNFLOWER
- THALICTRUM
- TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)
- TORENIA
- URSINIA
- *VERBENA
- *VISCARIA
- *ZINNIA



Viscaria, Mixed Colours.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE

- ASPARAGUS
- BEANS (French, Wax and Climbing)

*BEET

- *SILVER BEET
- BROCCOLI (White)
- CAPE GOOSEBERRY

*CARROT

- *CELERY
- *CRESS
- *CUCUMBER
- CYPHROMANDRA (Tree Tomato. Pkt., 1/-)

*EGG PLANT

- *HERBS
- *LEEK
- *LETTUCE
- *MELONS

*MUSTARD

- ONION (Spring)
- *PARSLEY
- PEANUTS
- PEPPER
- *PUMPKINS
- *RADISH
- *RHUBARB
- ROSELLA
- SALSIFY (Vegetable Oyster)
- *SQUASH
- *SWEET CORN
- *TOMATOES
- *TURNIP (early sorts)
- *VEGETABLE MARROW
- SWEET POTATO PLANTS (See Catalogue)

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

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OF SEEDLINGS *Raise them now.*

CLIMBER SEEDS

ANTIGONON
ARISTOLOCHIA
(Dutchman's Pipe)
ASPARAGUS PLUMOSA
BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA
CALAMPELIS
COBAEA SCANDENS
CONVOLVULUS
(Morning Glory)
DOLICHOS
GOURDS
IPOMOEAE

KUDZU VINE
MANDEVILLEA
MAURANDIA
MINA LOBATA
PASSION VINE
PHASEOLUS
(Snail Flower)
PHYSIANTHUS
TACSONIA (Banana
Passion Fruit)
THUNBERGIA (Annual)
THUNBERGIA (Gibsoni)
(Pkt., 1/-)

FLOWERING BULBS

Although in most districts it is leaving it a little late, it is still possible to plant Achimenes, Agapanthus, Tuberous Begonias, Caladiums, Gloxinias and Sprekelia. Improve next season's bloom by covering dormant bulbs with a 2-inch mulch.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)



Nasturtium, Dwarf Double Globe Mixed.



Cosmos, Mammoth Single Mixed.

PLANTS, ETC.

Garden lovers will welcome the opportunity of still being able to plant the following: Dahlias, Hardy Shrubs, Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Coleus, Perennial Asters, Bougainvillea, Frangipanni, Palms and Ferns.
(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

The best month in most districts for the general sowing of all summer crops for summer and autumn feed. Start planning for next autumn's pasture work. Yates' Grassland and Greencrop Farming Book will help you—free on request.

Vegetables—how long do they take to grow?

The time taken by vegetables to reach maturity must depend on climatic and soil conditions as well as other factors and therefore the periods given can only be approximate. A lot depends on the varieties grown. There are, for instance, Cauliflowers which mature in three (3) months (Yates' Phenomenal Twelveweeks), and those which take six (6) months (Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop). Times given represent the period from planting out the seedlings to final maturity.

ARTICHOKE (Jerusalem)	..	5	to	6	months
BEANS (Broad)	..	4½	..	5	..
.. (French)	..	1½	..	2	..
BEET	..	2½	..	3	..
CABBAGE	..	3	..	5	..
CARROT	..	2½	..	3½	..
CAULIFLOWER	..	3	..	6	..
CELERY	..	5	..	6	..
CUCUMBER	..	2	..	3	..
ENDIVE	..	2	..	2½	..
LEEK	..	4	..	5	..
LETTUCE	..	2	..	2½	..
MARROW	..	1½	..	2	..

MELON, ROCK	..	4	to	4½	months
.. WATER	..	4½	..	5	..
ONION	..	7	..	9	..
PARSNIP	..	5	..	6	..
PEAS	..	3	..	4	..
POTATOES	..	3	..	4	..
PUMPKIN	..	3	..	4	..
RADISH	..	3	..	4	weeks
SHALLOTS	..	3	..	4	months
SILVER SPINACH	..	1½	..	2½	..
BEET	..	4	..	5	..
TOMATOES	..	2½	..	3	..
TURNIP (White)	..	4½	..	5	..
.. (Swede)	..	4½	..	5	..

NOVEMBER *Water, Mulch* AND

In very cold districts it should now be possible to sow all tender flowering annuals. "Tender" means, of course, those susceptible to frosts.

This is the month for planting Sweet Potatoes and Chrysanthemums.

Save all lawn clippings, vegetable and shrub leaves, and in fact any vegetable matter, and let these rot on the compost heap for mulching later on.

This is the time to give the lawn a top dressing of some light friable soil. Make sure, however, that it is fairly free of weed seeds or it will bring a crop of trouble. Weed seeds can be "killed" by baking soil on some sheets of galvanised iron over a good fire.

Some of the early planted Tomatoes will want pruning and properly staking. For large fruit allow the fruiting stems to come only from the main trunk. All laterals that grow from the joint of the leaf stems and main trunk should be pruned out. Keep up those sprayings of Bordeaux mixture.

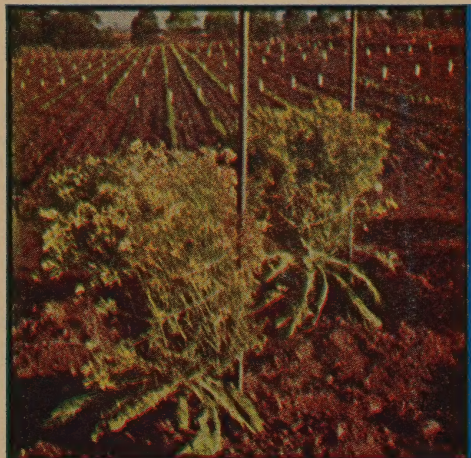
FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM
*ALYSSUM
*AMARANTHUS
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*ASTER

*BALSAM
BEGONIA (Fibrous
Rooted)
BRACHYCOMME
(Swan Riv. Daisy)

*CALLIOPSIS (Annual)
CAPSICUM (Ornamental)
*CARNATION
*CELOSIA (Feathered
Cockscomb)
GLIANTHUS
(Sturt's Desert Pea.
Pkt., 1/-)
*COCKSCOMB (Dwarf)
COLEUS
*CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf)
*COSMOS
*DAHLIA
*DIANTHUS
DIMORPHOTHECA
(African Golden Daisy)
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(Californian Poppy)
*GAILLARDIA
GERBERA
GLOBE AMARANTH
(Gomphrena)
*GYPSOPHILA
KOCHIA
*MARIGOLD (African)
MATRICARIA
(Camomile)

MESEMBRYAN-
THEMUM
*NASTURTIUM
*PETUNIA
*PHLOX
POINCIANA (Bird of
Paradise Flower)
POMEGRANATE
(Pkt., 1/-)
*PORTULACA
*RHODANTHE
RUDBECKIA
*SALPIGLOSSIS
*SALVIA
SAPONARIA
SESBANIA
*SUNFLOWER
TITHONIA (Mexican
Sunflower)
TORENIA
URSINIA
*VERBENA
*VISCARIA
*ZINNIA



In our "workshop"—Cauliflower selections for seed.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (French, Wax
and Climbing)
*BEET
*SILVER BEET
BROCCOLI (White)
*BRUSSELS SPROUTS
*CABBAGE
CAPE GOOSEBERRY
*CARROT
*CAULIFLOWER

*CELERY
*CRESS
*CUCUMBER
CYPHROMANDRA
(Tree Tomato.
Pkt., 1/-)
*EGG PLANT
*HERBS
*LETTUCE

*MELONS
*MUSTARD
ONION (Spring)
*PARSLEY
PEPPER
*PUMPKINS
*RADISH
*RHUBARB
SALSIFY (Vegetable
Oyster)

*SQUASH
*SWEET CORN
*TOMATOES
*TURNIP (early sorts)
*TURNIPS, SWEDE
*VEGETABLE MARROW

SWEET POTATO
PLANTS
(See Yates' Annual)

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CULTIVATE *your Plants; sow more too.*

FLOWERING BULBS

Garden lovers in cool climates can make plantings of **Gladioli**. It is an excellent month for planting **Dahlias**. At this time of the year usually green plants only are available. These, however, are just as good as tubers. Some experts prefer them. Other bulbs for planting this month are **Tuberous Begonias**, **Brunsvigia** and **Gloxinia**. Yates' Garden Guide has an excellent chapter on Tuberous Begonias and other bush-house bulbs.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual)

PLANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

Bananas and **Papaws** can be planted now, but these should not be attempted in climates as cool as Sydney. It is an excellent month for **Palms**, **Ferns**, **Passion Fruit**, **Frangipanni** and **Bougainvillea**. **Chrysanthemums** are also an important planting. Owing to Government regulations, we regret we cannot accept orders for these from Western or South Australian States.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

Complete sowings of summer crops and where possible, summer fallow land for use next autumn. Yates' Grassland and Greencrop Farming Book will help you with your plans—free on request.

CLIMBERS

(FROM SEED)

Enthusiasts who missed the earlier spring sowings should refer back to the September suggestions and make a choice from those. Sheltered beds would be best for raising the seedlings which, however, should be hardened off before planting out in the open. **Mina Lobata**, **Phaseolus** (Snail Flower) and **Tacsonia** (Banana Passion Fruit) are especially recommended for this month.



Torenia—Ideal for Edging.



Portulaca, Yates' Sunnybank Mixed.

Watering—How, When and Where

It is impossible here to deal with all the systems of watering. It is worth mentioning, however, that much water would be saved and plants would often receive greater benefit if in small areas watering was done with a can. Hoses are so often used to just sprinkle the surface, which is quite useless, and often only serves to pack the soil down hard and encourage shallow surface roots.

HOW: Where sprinklers are used the amount of water may be gauged by placing here and there a parallel sided tin. The depth of water caught in the tins will determine the amount of water given to the whole area involved. For instance an inch of water once per week would be much better than a sprinkling every day.

WHEN: The best time to water is in the late evening for it is then able to soak in during the night. On very hot days plants can often be revived with a light sprinkling.

WHERE: Everyone knows that water is most needed at the plant's roots. To enable it to thoroughly soak down the surface soil should be kept constantly stirred.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS CALENDAR ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE. SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

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DECEMBER *and Don't forget* YOUR

Many gardeners will probably be going away for Christmas holidays and in any case the beaches certainly have an attraction for coastal gardeners at this time of the year. It is not much trouble, however, to give the plants one good soaking a week. Less watering will be necessary if the soil is generously mulched.

In those districts where frosts are early, say about April or May, sowings are now possible of Stocks, Iceland Poppies and Sweet Peas.

If the Hollyhocks are inclined to show signs of rust a spraying of Harola or Condy's Crystals, one-third of an ounce to four gallons of water, is recommended.

The best Dahlias of the year are Autumn flowered, and sowings can be made now of Dahlia seeds or green plants can be obtained.

It is not too late to make sowings of the Winter-keeping Squashes. Successive sowings of Beans are also possible; they are ready in about 2½ months.

FLOWER SEEDS

† Sow late in December, raise Seedlings in cool, semi-shaded position.

AGERATUM
*ALYSSUM
*AMARANTHUS
*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon)
*ASTERS
*BALSAM
BRACHYCOME
(Swan River Daisy)
*CALLIOPSIS (Annual)
CAPSICUM (Ornamental)
*CARNATION
*CELOSIA

CLIANTHUS
(Sturt's Desert Pea.
Pkt., 1/-)
*COCKSCOMB
COLEUS
*CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf)
*COSMOS
*DIANTHUS
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(Californian Poppy)
*GAILLARDIA
GERBERA
GLOBE AMARANTH
(Gomphrena)

*HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy)
KUCHIA
*MARIGOLD
(All varieties)
*NASTURTIUM
†*PANSY
*PETUNIA
*PHLOX
†*POPPIES (Iceland)
*PORTULACA
†*PRIMULA
RUDBECKIA

†*SCHIZANTHUS
(Poor Man's Orchid)
†*STOCKS
*SUNFLOWER
*SWEET PEAS
TITHONIA (Mexican
Sunflower)
TORENIA
*VERBENA
*VIOLA
†*VISCARIA
*WALLFLOWER
*ZINNIA

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (French, Wax
and Climbing)
*BEET
*SILVER BEET
BORECOLE
*BROCCOLI
*BRUSSELS SPROUTS
*CABBAGE
CAPE GOOSEBERRY
*CARROT
*CAULIFLOWER
*CELERY
*CRESS
*CUCUMBER
*HERBS
*LETTUCE
*MELONS

*MUSTARD
ONION (Spring)
*PARSLEY
*PUMPKINS
*RADISH
*SQUASH (Bush)
*SWEET CORN
*TOMATOES
*TURNIPS
*SWEDE
*VEGETABLE MARROW

Roots, Tubers, etc.
Sweet Potatoes
(Rooted Cuttings)



A new type of Marigold being selected on our Seed Farm.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

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GARDEN, *it gets Thirsty too.*



Gaillardia Grandiflora.

FLOWERING BULBS

There are not a great many bulbs that can be planted during December, but preparation should be made for the main winter and spring flowering bulbs, all of which will be found described in Yates' Annual. However, it is not generally too late for *Brunsvigia*, *Cyclamen*, *Hippeastrum*, *Nerine* and *Sternbergia*.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

PLANTS, ETC.

Most of the November plantings can be repeated this month, except Dahlias and Chrysanthemums. At this time of the year, and round about the Christmas season, we usually have a large stock of *Hydrangeas*, in flower, available. *Palms*, *Ferns* and other pot plants, which make most acceptable Christmas gifts, are also ready at this time.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

If not already done, start turning up the land for next autumn and keep the fallows cultivated after each rain. Cultivate the summer crops.

YATES' GARDEN GUIDE

Whether you're new to, or well acquainted with gardening, this handy book cannot fail to help. The language is clear and non-technical; the advice is sound. Price 1/-, post free.

YATES' SEASONAL VEGETABLE AND FLOWER NOTES FOR MARKET GROWERS.

Issued June and December, this publication is compiled from our own Trial and Selection Grounds reports and from other reliable sources. Market growers will appreciate the interesting notes and comments on commercial growers' varieties of flowers and vegetables with special reference to the newer varieties and more recent developments.

Window Boxes are easily made

Besides being a great boon to those with little or no garden space, window boxes are an adornment to any home providing they are first made properly, and afterwards properly cared for.

Suitable dimensions for a window box are eight (8) inches deep and six (6) to eight (8) inches wide. It should extend the whole length of the window and by exercising a little ingenuity some very effective designs can be made. Holes about one (1) inch in diameter should be bored in the bottom of the box about eight (8) inches apart. Place these alternately rather than in a straight row. Oregon Pine makes a strong light box and will last for many years if the inside is given a good coating of tar. Over the bottom of the box spread to a depth of one and half (1½) inches some charcoal or cinders and over this a layer of rotted manure left in small lumps. The compost for a window box can consist of sieved rotted manure, soil and sand in equal quantities.

There is an almost unlimited range of lovely flowers from which to choose. Remember, however, that some plants must have full sunshine whilst others will grow in the shade. Choose yours accordingly. Here are some suggestions:—

FOR THE SHADE.

Primula Malacoides
Ageratum Dwarf
Alyssum
Balsam
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Schizanthus

FOR THE SUN.

Phlox
Calendula
Lobelia
Viscaria
Nemesia
Eschscholtzia

Check the sowing times in this Calendar.



Zinnia Haageana.

JANUARY *Another Year of Gardening*

How long before you expect a frost? If four or five months normally remain why not try some late Asters, Chrysanthemums (Single Early Flowering) and Cosmos. Very often the finest blooms of the year come from these later sowings.

Save water and help your plants by mulching the ground as much as possible during the hot weather. A two inch layer of leaf mould, grass clippings or rotted manure makes an ideal mulch.

Early sowings of Iceland Poppies, Sweet Peas and Pansies can be started now especially in Southern States. Others are advised to wait until next month

At this time of the year seedlings are much more easily raised in semi-shaded beds. A frame made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wooden slats spaced $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch apart makes an excellent job.

If you intend to try some late sowings of Tomatoes choose a suitable variety. Pritchard is a good one—a late sowing often dodges disease. Here again about four months frost free conditions should remain.

FLOWER SEEDS

† Raise Seedlings in cool, semi-shaded position.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| *ACROCLINIUM
(Everlasting) | *CALLIOPSIS (Annual) | *HELICHRYSUM | *PHLOX |
| AGATHEA | *CANDYTUFT | *HUNNEMANNIA
(Mexican Poppy) | †*POPPIES (Iceland) |
| AGERATUM | *CARNATION | | †*PRIMULA |
| ALONSOA | CELOSIA (Flame of Fire) | IPOMOPSIS | †*RANUNCULUS |
| *ALYSSUM | *CINERARIA | *LEPTOSYNE
(Yellow Marguerite) | *SAPONARIA |
| ANCHUSA | *COSMOS | | *SCABIOSA |
| †*ANEMONE | *DIANTHUS | *LINARIA | †*SCHIZANTHUS
(Poor Man's Orchid) |
| †*ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragon) | DIDISCUS (Blue Lace
Flower) | *LUPINS | *STATICE |
| †*AQUILEGIA (Columbine) | DIMORPHOTHECA | *MARGOLD (French) | †*STOCKS |
| ARCTOTIS | *ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(Californian Poppy) | MATHIOLA
(Night-Scented Stock) | *SUNFLOWER |
| *ASTER (Late Types) | FREESIA | *MIGNONETTE | *SWEET PEAS |
| AUBRETIA | *GAILLARDIA | †MIMULUS
(Monkey Flower) | *SWEET WILLIAM |
| *BALSAM | GERBERA | *NASTURTIUM | *SWEET WIVELSFIELD |
| BRACHYCOME | GEUM | †*NEMESIA | *VERBENA |
| (Swan River Daisy) | GLOBE AMARANTH
(Gomphrena) | †*PANSIES | †*VIOLA |
| *CALENDULA (Broad-
Leaved Marigold) | *GYPSOPHILA | *PETUNIA | *WALLFLOWER |
| | | | *ZINNIA
(Early January) |



Dianthus, Yates' Double Hybrids.



Scabiosa, Yates' Artist Mixture.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE.
SEE PAGE THREE FOR NOTES ON OTHER CLIMATES.

STANDARD SIZE PACKETS OF ALL VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, 6d. PER PACKET. FOR PEOPLE WITH LIMITED GARDEN SPACE, VARIETIES MARKED * CAN BE OBTAINED IN 3d. PACKETS. ALL POST FREE EXCEPT PEAS AND BEANS. FOR QUANTITY RATES, WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

WE WISH *You all the Best.*

VEGETABLE SEEDS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| BEANS (French, Wax and Climbing) | *LEEK |
| *BEET | *LETTUCE |
| *SILVER BEET | *MUSTARD |
| BORECOLE | ONION (Spring) |
| *BROCCOLI (Green) | *PARSLEY |
| *BRUSSELS SPROUTS | *PARSNIP |
| *CABBAGE | PEAS |
| *CARROTS | *RADISH |
| *CAULIFLOWER | *SPINACH |
| *CELERY | *SWEDES |
| *CRESS | *TOMATO (Mild Climates) |
| *KOHL RABI | *TURNIP |



Something special in pink Poppies being selected for seed.

FLOWERING BULBS

We offer a wide selection of flowering bulbs. For present planting we specially recommend Cyclamen for growing as pot plants. The following varieties may also be grown in the open ground: Brunsvigia, Clivia, Crinum, Cyclamen, Hippeastrum, Nerine, Sternbergia. (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

PLANTS, ETC.

Ferns, Palms and most Pot Plants are usually at their best this month. A list of varieties available will be found in Yates' 1940 Annual, now ready for distribution. It is now time to plant Bouvardias, Pentstemons, Perennial Phlox, Palms. For extra large or show flowers start disbudding Dahlias now. (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

FARM SEEDS

Complete plans for next autumn's sowing. If not already done, plough up the early paddocks, keep them free of weeds by cultivating lightly after each shower of rain. Yates' current price list will help you to lay out your plans and our lifetime of experience is at your service—free on request.



Globe Amaranth, Purple.

Fertilising with Effect

"Little and often" is an excellent slogan to remember when fertilising the garden. At the same time plants should be able to derive full benefit from each application. Fertiliser should, therefore, be placed within reach of the plant's roots and not at such a distance as to prevent them from even benefiting from it. The first application should be placed in a ring about six inches in diameter from the stem and this can be expanded with later applications according to the size the plants will grow.

Where plants are grown close together in rows the fertiliser can be sprinkled down each side of these keeping within three inches of the centre stem. Allow about one teaspoonful per plant.

Here are two good fertiliser mixtures for the home garden—

1. For heavy soil—use 2 parts Sulphate of Ammonia, 4 parts Superphosphate and 1 part Potash, measured by weight.
2. For light soil—use 1½ parts Sulphate of Ammonia, 4 parts Superphosphate and 1 part Potash, measured by weight.

Remember these points—

- Don't apply fertilisers with lime—allow three weeks to elapse between each application.
- Don't apply large quantities at once—make it little and often.
- Don't continually use artificial fertilisers on the same soil without putting back plenty of rotted manure and "green stuff."
- Don't apply fertiliser out of reach of the root system.

Flowers for . . .

Here, There and Everywhere

. . . and every month of the year

From the numerous varieties in our Annual Catalogue we chose this selected list of varieties, not only for their beauty but also for their hardiness and the profusion of flowers they produce.

ALL THE FOLLOWING IN STANDARD 6D. PACKETS; SOME OF THE MORE POPULAR KINDS ALSO IN SMALL PACKETS AT 3D.

AMARANTHUS

Mixed Hybrids.—Grow these for an unusual background of multi-coloured leaves. Height, 4 feet.

ANEMONE

St. Brigid, Yates' Prize Strain.—For large quantities of Semi Double and Double flowers over a long period few plants are superior to the Anemone.

ANTIRRHINUM

Yates' Tall Giant Flowered Mixed.—Give these plenty of space in the garden; they will reward you with truly magnificent flowers for the vases and a splendid display massed.

Yates' Semi-Dwarf Large Flowered Mixed.—A sturdy strain for planting in exposed positions. Plants seldom require staking.

ASTER

Yates' Reselected Giant Crego Mixed (Wilt-Resistant).—Delightfully informal flowers of curled and interlacing petals.

American Beauty Mixed (Wilt-Resistant).—If sown at the same time will bloom just after the "Crego" have finished, usually during the cooler Summer months.

BALSAM

Yates' Superb Double Mixed.—Whether used for window boxes, borders in the semi-shade, or out in the open garden its colours and dainty flowers make a very compelling display.

CALENDULA

Goldmine Mixture.—Sow this in the Autumn for Winter and Spring flowers of orange and saffron yellow. **Campfire Improved.**—These bright orange flowers on lengthy stems look well when massed on their own.

CALLIOPSIS

Drummondii.—A sun-loving plant for hot dry places. Bright yellow flowers.

Bicolor (Tinctoria).—Will grow almost anywhere; brown, maroon, crimson and golden yellow form a splendid colour range.

CANDYTUFT

Yates' Giant Flowered Hybrids.—A favourite for bedding and splendid for cutting. The mixture contains some very pleasing rose, lilac, crimson, and white shades.

CARNATIONS

Yates' Giant Bedding Mixed.—Fragrant flowers in numerous colours appear in almost endless succession the whole year around.

Margaret Mixed.—A colourful, hardy strain. Pkt. 3d. only.

CELOSIA

Pyramidalis, Flame of Fire.—Reserve a wide (3 to 4 feet) border for this brilliant flower. In Summer the ground will be transformed into a deep carpet of crimson.

Thompsoni Mixed.—Brilliant colours and feathery flowers combine to make this an unusual plant for cutting or massed display.

CHRYSANthemUM

Yates' Early Flowering Indicum.—Bronze, yellow, pink and mauve are among the colours displayed—recommended.

CINERARIA

Yates' Large-Flowered Branching.—Choose a sheltered position and some nice loamy soil for these and you will be rewarded with a magnificent display of flowers.

CLARKIA

Double Mixed.—The crimped rosette-like flowers are carried on long slender stems, and somewhat resemble Peach blossom.

COSMOS

Mammoth Single Mixed.—Perhaps the most "obliging" plants of the garden. They provide a magnificent tall display, flowers for the house, and grow well in poor soil.

DAHLIA

Double Mixed.—This seed is saved from the choicest of named varieties; the majority of the decorative type.

Single Mixed.—A hardy, vigorous strain saved from the most brilliant of the "singles."

Charm Mixed.—One of the most popular Dahlias for decorative work. Has stiff wiry stems and a splendid range of colour.

DELPHINIUM

Yates' Perennial Hybrids.—A very fine strain grown and selected on our own Seed Farms. Contains a magnificent range of colour from the lightest to the deepest purple blue.

Butterfly, Deep Blue.—Should have a place in every garden, more especially of those who love blue flowers.

DIANTHUS

Yates' Single Hybrids.—Rich colours and markings on the large single flowers make this a flower well worth while growing. Almost ever blooming.

Yates' Double Hybrids.—An improved double strain equally as hardy and vigorous as the single.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Mixed Hybrids.—The brilliant colours seem to rival the sun itself; stands heat.

GAILLARDIA

Grandiflora Mixed.—Deep orange to deep rich crimson flowers with the petals often tipped with golden-yellow.

Lorenziana. — These delightful flowers seem just like large fluffy balls. Easily grown and something "really different."

GODETIA

Tall Double Mixed (Azalea-Flowered).—Graceful stems studded almost from top to bottom with large rosette-like flowers; splendid for cutting.

GYPSOPHILA

Elegans Grandiflora.—In the warm weather this will bloom within 8 to 9 weeks of sowing.

HOLLYHOCK

Yates' Derwent Double Mixed.—Blended from a really fine collection of Double Hollyhocks.

LARKSPUR

Tall Branching Mixed.—This seed can be sown where the plants are to flower and it likes a cold soil. A very decorative flower for the vases and splendid for the garden.

LINARIA

Marocana Excelsior Hybrids.—A choice mixture of some of the loveliest colours, including blue, orange, purple and pink shades.

Fairy Bouquet.—Can be made one of the delightful features of the Spring Rock Garden. Grows only 8 inches high.

LOBELIA

Crystal Palace Compacta.—For a rich deep blue border nothing can surpass this favourite; height, 4 inches.

Erinus, Azure Blue.—Rather taller growing than above, and flowers lighter blue; foliage green. Pkt. 3d. only.

LUPIN

Tall Large Seeded Mixed.—One of the most easily grown of the Autumn sown flowers. Sweetly fragrant and a delightful mixture of colour.

Tall Small Seeded Mixed.—The large Delphinium-like spikes are always greatly admired; easily grown.

Flowers for Here, There and Everywhere—continued

MARIGOLD

Guinea Gold.—The orange Carnation-like flowers, up to three inches across, are produced abundantly throughout the Summer.

African Tall Double Mixed.—One of the hardiest of the Summer flowers; an effective contrast of orange and lemon shades.

Tall Double French Mixed.—Noted for the richness of its deep maroon colouring. Valuable for late Autumn and Winter use. An excellent cut flower.

MIGNONETTE

Yates' Select Large-Flowering.—Bring the fragrance of Mignonette right into the home by growing it in window boxes or as a pot plant.

NASTURTIUM

Golden Gleam.—Sweetly scented, deep yellow flowers are produced in profusion along the trainers. Worth trying for hanging baskets or window boxes.

Dwarf Double Globe Mixed.—The compact plants seem to be constantly covered with double and semi-double blooms in crimson, orange, yellow, salmon and scarlet shades.

Yates' Matchless Mixture.—Is seen at its best when allowed to trail over embankments or cover unsightly fences.

NEMESIA

Large-Flowered Tall Mixed (Strumosa).—These quaint flowers practically hide the plants with their brilliant colours.

Grandiflora Compacta Mixed (Strumosa).—A delightfully compact type for window boxes, pots or low growing borders.

PANSIES.

Cassier's Blotched Mixed.—Vigorous growth, delightfully marked flowers, and well shaped petals are features of this mixture.

Fine Mixed.—A hardy vigorous strain with a wide range of colour. Pkt. 3d. only.

PETUNIA

Rosy Morn Improved (Rose of Heaven).—The brilliant flowers seem to grow brighter as the sun grows hotter. Unbeatable for sunny Summer borders.

Tall Mixed.—A mixture of the best colours, including mauve, pink and blue, with a sprinkling of white.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Yates' Derwent Large-Flowered Mixed.—Almost every heard-of colour in Phlox will be found in this splendid mixture. Valuable for hot dry places.

ICELAND POPPY

Sunbeam, Yates' Florist Mixture.—Yellow, orange, biscuit, apricot and white are only a few of the shades; long strong stems and deep-cupped flowers.

POPPY

Shirley Re-Selected.—Large blooms, delightful colours, long stems, are only a few of the rewards for growing this attractive flower.

PORTULACA

Yates' Sunnybank Mixed.—The plants are practically covered with a many-coloured carpet of flowers. Will withstand dry weather.

PRIMULA

Dawkins Pink (Malacoides).—Can be grown in rock gardens, window boxes, semi-shaded beds and on verandahs, etc. A pleasing, deep shade of pink.

RANUNCULUS

Asiaticus, Yates' Superb Mixed.—A harmonious blend of all the most favoured Ranunculus colours. Blooms first year from seed and forms corms which can be planted next year.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Yates' Emperor Mixed.—The gold veinings in the scarlet crimson and rose-coloured blooms, cannot be excelled in any other flower.

SCABIOSA (Pin-Cushion)

Double Mixed.—A choice mixture of attractive shades; flowers are carried on long, stout, wiry stems; excellent for cutting and decorative work.

SCHIZANTHUS

Wisetonensis New Hybrids.—Curious but beautiful blooms of great diversity of colouring and markings. Often called "Poor Man's Orchid."

Fine Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain with an excellent range of colour. Pkt. 3d. only.

SUNFLOWER

Bronze Hybrids (Purpureus).—The quaint flowers show both copper and bronze shades and these are sometimes etched with green.

Miniature.—Dainty single yellow flowers with contrasting dark centres. Quick-growing and hardy.

STOCK

Yates' Giant Perfection Mixed.—Grow it for cutting, grow it for fragrance, or for massing and this strain will always prove superior. The percentage of "doubles" is consistently high.

Nice Giant Mixed.—Hardly so tall as above but includes a good colour range, high percentage of "doubles."

SWEET PEAS

Early Flowering Mixed Hybrids.—Have an almost unlimited colour range and yet all inferior shades have been eliminated. Long, vigorous stems, plenty of "fours" with a sprinkling of "fives."

VERBENA

Yates' Large-Flowered Extra Choice Mixed.—The finest colours in the Gigantea Verbenas are included in this mixture. A hardy plant for a sunny spot in the garden.

Good Mixed.—A very popular mixture of all the well known colours.

WALLFLOWER

Single Early Flowering Mixed.—Large florets, lengthy stems and sweet fragrance all go to make this a very superior strain.

ZINNIA

Yates' Brilliant Giants (Dahlia Flowered type).—All "doubtful" colours have been eliminated from this mixture making it something really different in Zinnias. Pkt. 1/- only.

Giant Dahlia-Flowered (Gold Medal) Mixed.—A magnificent range of colour providing excellent material for cutting.

Yates' Giant Double Mixed (Robusta type).—A vigorous, hardy strain for dry places and difficult conditions.

Lilliput Mixed.—A dainty Zinnia with deep-layered Pompon-like flowers. 18 inches high.



Larkspur, Yates' Rainbow Mixture

Easily Grown Vegetables

This list is comprised of varieties suitable for Australian conditions and, in our opinion, the best for the home garden. They are available from leading stores all over the Commonwealth. There's a Yates' distributor in your town from which these packets can be purchased. All varieties are available in our standard 6d. packets and, except where otherwise stated, also in smaller 3d. packets. Peas and Beans are available in packets at 6d., but some varieties, namely, Canadian Wonder and Brown Beauty Beans, also Greenfeast and Earlicrop Peas can now be had in large 1/- packets.

All Seeds, Bulbs and Plants are sold on the Conditions of Sale and Non-warranty set out in our Invoices, Letterheads and General Catalogue

BEANS

Yates' Select Canadian Wonder.—A sure and continuous cropper of large meaty pods.

Brown Beauty.—Heavy pods are produced in large quantities. Small successive sowings are advised.

Yates' Epicure.—The hardest of the climbers. Tasty, stringless Beans.

Early Long Pod Broad Bean.—A fairly certain cropper of broad well-filled pods.

BEET

Yates' Derwent Globe.—Tender flesh of excellent flavour and attractive colour.

Obelisk.—Cuts without waste because of its cylindrical shape.

Early Wonder.—A very quick maturing variety recommended for warm climates. Pkt. 6d. only.

SILVER BEET

Lucullus.—Produces a continuous crop of tender well-flavoured leaves.

CABBAGE

Yates' First Early Improved.—A quick maturing conical shaped Cabbage. Sweet and very tender.

Yates' Earliball.—Quick growing, crisp and tender.

Yates' Select Succession.—Large, flat headed type and very solid.

CARROT

Early Horn.—Quick maturing and splendid for warm districts. Very tender.

Intermediate (St. Valery).—Extra long tapering roots.

CAULIFLOWER

Yates' Phenomenal Early.—Snow white heads, of good size, ready in about four months from planting.

Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop.—A six months' type producing heads of fine texture.

CELERY

Solid White.—Sweet flavoured and tender, white stems.

CUCUMBER

Yates' Crystal Apple.—Crystal white skin and crisp flesh; heavy cropper.

Early Fortune.—Semi-long green fruit of sweet flavour.

KOHL RABI

Early Purple.—Very sweetly flavoured and tender when cooked.

LETTUCE

Yates' Imperial Black Seeded.—A standard variety for all seasons.

Yates' Iceberg.—Crisp tender leaves; stands heat.

New York (Neapolitan).—A favourite in many districts for the cooler weather.

MARROW

Long White Fruited Bush.—Hardy and of excellent flavour.

Long Green Fruited Bush.—Attractive green skin otherwise similar to the white.

ROCK MELON

Yates' Surprise.—Rich salmon pink flesh, large, nearly round fruit; superb flavour and an excellent keeper.

Hales Best.—Thick salmon flesh of delicious flavour; very early

WATER MELON

Yates' Market Wonder.—Rich red flesh and solid heavy fruit.

Early Yates'.—The earliest of all Water Melons. Ready for Christmas where early sowings are possible.

Sugarstick.—Sugary red flesh, making it one of the sweetest of the Water Melons.

ONION

Yates' Selected Brown Spanish.—A tough skinned long keeping variety for storing over a long period.

Yates' Hunter River Early Brown.—Quick maturing, but not a keeping sort; large bulbs.

Yates' White Imperial Spanish.—A good keeper for a white Onion and a splendid home garden sort.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown.—Long tapering roots with wide fleshy shoulders.

PARSLEY

Extra Curled.—Should be planted around other vegetable beds for continuous picking.

PEAS

Greenfeast.—A heavy cropper of long well filled pods.

Yates' Earlicrop.—Ready in from six to eight weeks; hardy.

PUMPKIN

Yates' Queensland Blue.—Specially valuable for storing. Has hard skin and dry well flavoured flesh.

Yates' Triamble.—The three-cornered fruit comprises thick wedges of tasty flesh.

RADISH

Long Scarlet.—Long tapering roots of delightfully piquant flavour.

French Breakfast.—Oval, bright red roots with white tips. Very early.

SQUASH

Early White Bush.—Flat shaped scalloped edged fruit, similar to Custard Marrow.

Mixed Hubbard.—A splendid mixture of all the popular Hubbard Squashes.

TOMATO.

Earliwinner.—The best of the early Tomatoes; rich coloured, lightly ribbed and well flavoured fruit.

Ponderosa.—Noted for its great size, excellent flavour and solid fruit.

Marglobe.—An excellent main crop and disease resisting sort. Well flavoured fleshy fruit.

TURNIP

Yates' Flat Express.—Ready in about eight weeks; pure white, mild flavoured roots.

White Stone.—The most used of all Turnips and noted for its excellent flavour.

SWEDE

Yates' Champion Purple Top.—Specially selected for the home garden; fine textured, mild flavoured roots.



Yates' Phenomenal Cauliflower.

The Garden Doctor

The first rule to observe in keeping plants healthy is to grow them properly. They will resist both disease and insect pests much more readily. The next step is to use suitable sprays sparingly and yet in sufficient quantities to do the job for which they are intended.

GARDEN HEALTH

Soil and weed harbour not only insects but also disease. To destroy weeds without poison, spray with Sodium Chlorate (highly inflammable), 2lb. to 4 gallons of water. This oxidises or rots the tissues and leaves only a harmless deposit in the soil.

Here are Six Good Points to Observe:—

1. Quickly remove spent crops to the compost heap, but if diseased burn them.
2. Keep down all weed growth and never allow pulled-out weeds to lie about.
3. Where possible, practise crop rotation.
4. No matter how great the temptation, avoid using self-sown seedlings.
5. Change seed bed soil regularly.
6. When required, use a suitable spray.

FUNGUS — and preventative sprays.

Fungi appear on plants in various forms. Here are some, with remedies:—

MILDEW—is caused by insufficient circulation of air under humid conditions, and also insufficient drainage. Vine crops (Cucumbers, etc.), Tomatoes, Carnations and Roses are affected. Dust with Flowers of Sulphur or spray with Colloidal Sulphur.

BLACK SPOT—of Fruit Trees, Spray during winter with Harola Lime Sulphur—1 part to 10 parts of water.

IRISH BLIGHT—of Tomatoes, Potatoes, etc. Shows black "water-soaked" smudge on leaf edges and quickly spreads. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture—1oz. to a gallon of water.

"YELLOW"—of Sweet Peas, Iceland Poppies, etc. Keep plants healthy with regular sprayings of Condy's Crystals—1/3rd oz. to 4 gallons of water.

WIRE STEM—also "damping off" of seedlings. Plants soften at ground level and fall over. Spray with Corrosive Sublimate—a deadly poison—1 oz. to 12 gallons of water.

RIDDING THE GARDEN OF INSECTS.

1. CHEWING INSECTS.—Keep plants regularly dusted with Derris Dust (non-poisonous).

Snails and Slugs.—A search for these after dark will enable numbers to be destroyed. Also use as a bait "265" Snail Extreminator.

Cut Worms, and other Soil-inhabiting Pests.—Fumigate with Vaporite. Use 2oz. to the square yard. The following poison bait is also effective. Make 1oz. Paris Green, 1lb. Bran and 1oz. Treacle into a crumbly mash by adding a little water. Roll into small pellets. Keep away from children and pets.

Caterpillars.—Dust with Derris Dust or spray with Arsenate of Lead—1oz. to 3 gallons water.

Woodlice and Slaters, Crickets, Beetles and Grasshoppers.—Use the Paris Green bait mentioned for Cut Worms.

2. SAP-SUCKING INSECTS—are killed by contact. They drain the sap from the tissues of the plants by the insertion of their beaks.

Aphides.—A bluish-green, soft-bodied insect. Use a strong solution of good washing soap. They can also be hosed off the plants. Where very persistent, spray with Nicotine Sulphate—1oz. to 4 gallons of water.

Thrips.—A minute lice-like insect. Dust with Derris Dust or spray with Nicotine Sulphate.

Rutherglen Bug.—A small fly-like insect. Attacks Tomatoes and soft fruit, also young "tops." Repel with Benzole Emulsion, also dust with Derris Dust.

Mealy Bug.—A soft-bodied, cottony-covered insect. Spray with Nicotine Sulphate—1oz. to 10 gallons of water.

NOTE: To make an all-purpose spray, one that will control chewing and most sap-sucking insects, as well as fungi, mix 1 quart Lime-Sulphur to 10 gallons of water and add ½ lb. Arsenate of Lead.

1941

CALENDAR — CALENDAR

1941

	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	
Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	Sun.
Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	Mon.
Tues.	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	Tues.
Wed.	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	Wed.
Thur.	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	Thur.
Fri.	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	Fri.
Sat.	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	Sat.
	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	1942
Sun.	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Sun.
Mon.	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	Mon.
Tues.	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	Tues.
Wed.	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	Wed.
Thur.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	Thur.
Fri.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Fri.
Sat.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	Sat.

FULL MOONS, 1940: January 13, February 12, March 13, April 12, May 11, June 9, July 9, August 7, September 6, October 5, November 4, December 4. 1942: January 3.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, 1941: January 1, New Year's Day. January 28, Australia Day. April 11, Good Friday. April 13, Easter Monday. April 25, Anzac Day. June 16, King's Birthday. October 6, Eight Hour Day. December 25, Christmas Day. December 26, Boxing Day.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. PTY. LIMITED

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EVERY MONTH IS GARDENING TIME



YATES' SEEDS *Your Store stocks them!*